An Embediment of the Ideal of a Constitutional Monarchy-The Levely Queen Margnerita.

Just now everything in Rome is at a tandstill. The annual recurrence of the mularial season has had the usual entering effect upon the population, causing every one, from the Ministers oun, to seek escape from a city whose limate is so dangerous during the warm months. The court, of course slows the universal example, and the neer, after taking the baths in nice, withdraws to the royal chateau Manra, where she remains with the the end of the hot weather, profiting by this period of leisure to read many books which she has been blaged to neglect during the winter on

or the liberal arts. She keeps herself breast with the literary movements in th the great classical works of each and she speaks fluently several foreign German origin-belonging to the roya ouse of Saxony-the Queen had for a long time sadly neglected the tongue of Scholler, but since the friendly relaas which have sprung up of late between the imperial family of Germany and the house of Savoy, the Crown Prince to the Roman Court the young Queen determined to acquire s more perfect knowledge of German. Her distinguished Prussian guest accordingly became her teacher by cor-respondence, she sending him her translations, which he would correct and return with remarks, just as a regular professor would do. All this as led to an intimacy between the two courts that perhaps has not been without its effect in snaping the new policy which Italy has followed during the last few years. The Crown Prince used always to speak of his pupil as "My

litter sister Gretchen." The Queen not only reads English but she speaks and writes it very fluentiy, and has committed to memor many choice bits of English literate e with which she has a broad acquaint being as familiar with Irving and Longfellow as with Shakspea: and Byron. She positively forbids the putting of a French novel in the bands of her son, the young Prince of Naples, but allows him to read the works of Scott and Cooper. On one occasion. when a gentleman who prided himself on his literary knowledge attributed the Scotchman a tale written by the attributed to American, her Majesty remarked quietly: "Let us render unto Walt r o things which are Walter's, and unto Fennimore the things which are Fenni

The One in shows the greatest care in the education of this her only son. The Particle of Naples, in spite of the care which has been bestowed upon him in his earliest childhood, has always been a cause of serious auxiety at court account of his ill health. During the just winter he travelled through alestine for study. Fortunately the coyage proved to be also one of recry, for the Prince returned home with renewed strength and spirits.

in spins of his delicate constitution beir apparent has gone through the usual prescribed studies, passing his examination each year before a committee of professors just as if he were the most insignificant boy in one of the est l'oint of Italy, and there also he as to work his way upwards through If the military grades and to give satis-

Prince would be speiled by the atten-tion and flattery of the courtiers. He began to show evidence of an arbitrary and despotic character. But his father cies with the greatest severity. One honor, he got into a quarrel with her, and at last said in a most autocratic tone: "Now, then, I'm going to cut your head off." The little girl com-menced to cry, and the King, who chanced to be passing, on learning what had happened, had his son placed in close confinement for fifteen days, in order to impress him with the fact that now-a-days kings may no longer decapitate their subjects as in "the good old

Besides her literary tastes Queen Margaret is much interested in art, and devotes a portion of her private income to the purchase of paintings and

statuary. She is also something of a poet, and now and then reads aloud to a lect audience some of the verses which she has thrown off during a mo ment of leisure, between a reception at the palece and a state dinner. Her lines flow along harmoniously with an exquisite finish, and often the poetical images are painted with a richness of color that is astonishing.

The guests at the palace were amusing themselves one evening by t amusing themselves one evening by thing, each in turn, what lot of life they would have prefetred had fortune given them another choice. When the moment came for her Majesty to expressher preference she exclaimed with real enthusiasm: "Were I not a Queen, I should wish to be an artist."

King Humbert builds up his health during vacation by long walks through the parks, arched with noble oaks and elms. He is now reaping the "wild oats" sowed too abundantly in his youth and which have left him with a weakened constitution. Having grown sadder, as well as wiser, the King now shuns the noisy world as much as possible. Although the royal hunting Pozziano abound in ducks, pheasants, deer, wild boars, and, in short, everything that the most exacting sports man could demand, the blase monarch looks upon the chase as a state duty, only to be gone through with when royal etiquette demands it. In this respect the present King is the very opposite of his father, who sought adcentures and distractions on every side, from those of intrigue and riotous dissipation down to the less exciting ones the hunt and the table. Victor Emmanuel would have been supremely successful as the chief elder in a colony of Mormons, whereas Nature evidently fitted Humbert to shine as the peaceful pater familias in a Quaker household. However, it is not only for his health that the King leads this life of retirethat the King leads this life of refirement, avoiding, as he does, all ostentations show, but also largely out of regard for the royal pocket-book, which had become sadly depleted by Victor Emmanuel's reckless living. It is only with the most rigid economy that King Humbert has been able to shake off this load of inherited debt.

The salens of the Roman beau The salens of the Roman beda monde are rarely favored with royal visits on account of the jealousies that would inevitably spring up between the aristoratic supporters of the present regime and the patrician families that have remained faithful to the cause of the Pope. It is needless to add that to offend these two classes would be most dangerous, if not fatal, to the existing Government. Consequently during his stay in Rome King Humbert is forced to live in comparative seeds. during his stay in Rome King Humbert is forced to live in comparative seclusion, and this necessity, joined to his natural austerity of character, his had health and his fivancial embarrassment, renders the presonce of the sourt in the

talian capital an event of very minor

At opposite ends of the imperial city stred and palaces of two rulers, the one temporal the other spiritual, and, strange to say, while the royal houseold hardly make a ripple in the whirl ing tumnit of Roman society, shrinking away, as if in fright, from the gaze the world, the mere presence of the Pope, suffering his reverses in dignified ilence, seems to surround the Valicar with a halo of splendor. The Queen who is a devout Catholic, is said to fee ill at ease in the specious palace of th Quirinal, which once belonged to the Pontiffs and where the memory of these former tenants forces itself upon her as a constant reproach.

Curiously enough the weather has an immediate effect on the temper of the young monarch, whose nerves, it would eere, are a sort of barometer, and, in the presence of proper atmospheric conditions, Humbert will quite throw off his melancholy and become for the nament the gayest of the gay, induly irg, in fact, in a style of converse io which is not, to say the least, particutrly majestic. For example, on these occasions he will tell stories of such an istonishing character as to throw completely in the shade the various perfermances of the Count of Monte-Cristo or the Baron Munchausen, and does all this with so cerious an air that his hearers find themselves in most ridiculous and uncomfortable posi

One day, after Vistening patiently to a certain court wit, who had told a mos stravegent year made out of whole cloth, the King remarked quietly : "1 an easily believe that story, because I have had a more cario is experience myself. On one oc. asion I had been at banting all day long and was returning home empty-handed and very much disgusted at my bad luck, when thrush flew up within range of my gun, and thinking it better than no thing I blazed away at it, and, to my great astonishment, brought down no only the thrush, but a cood-sized bawk The explanation is very simple, for you see, just at the moment when pulled the trigger, this hawk, which was also out hunting, bad swoop: down upon the thrush, and in cons quence the one shot had struc's both birds. But that was not all. The report of my gan had scared up a rabbit, and as luck would have it, the hawk fell directly on bonnie's back and, being only wounded, immediate! he, suffering under the cruel claws. began to dig up the earth frantical!

truffies for the seasoning. The King is also fond of telling how, in the campaigns of 1966, he had three buttons shot from his coat by rifle ills, and how he once owned a honwhich could jump across a disch more tran thirty feet wide; and, again, how a boy his gymnastic teacher taught him to climb over a wall on hundred feet high without using a rop or anything of the soit. Whenever the King sees fit to amuse himself in this way the courtiers are on pins and needles, for he requires each of them to listen to whatever be may say with

with his pawe, and presently uncovere

two immense truffles. So you see, with a single shot, I bagged a fine

bank to stuff, a thrush to broil, a nice fat rabbit to stew, and two splended

Another habit which often causes at noyance and embarrassmeat is the King's way of taking a fancy to any little novelty which he may see in the hands of one of his courtiers. It may be a jewel set in some carious way, or a cane made of rare wood, or perhaps a fantastic watch. No matter what it is or who is the owner, his Majesty will show such an intense desire to possess it that finally the object is offered to him, and, needless to add, it is always He is now a cadet of replaced by a present of double or tri-

On the whole King Humbert represents fairly well the typical constitu-tional ruler of to-day. He keeps he a-self most sempulously within the bounds of his allowed sphere, preserves to the full amount and flyman got the the most complete neutrality in the mency. cordant parties which sarround hin, and in a word understands to perfec-

was going on in his preserve as to the best form of monarchy, he expressed himself as follows: "Gentlemen, the business had seen nothing of him. best of all monarchies is the one where the king is felt everywhere without " And the best form of a republic?

aske, a certain embassador, "It is that one," was the reply where, as in America, the genius the people has so deeply penetrated every fibre of the social fabric that no place remains for a king."

[Youth's Companion.] Cloudesley Shovel's grand exploit was probably due to muscular strength and great practice. He was a cabin-boy on beard Admiral Narborough's ship during the war between England and Holland 200 years ago. Narborough was lost unless he could get word to a portion of his fleet which was near, but out of sight behind a high piece o

No boat could have lived in the fierce fire of the fleets, and there was no pos sible way of communicating an order except by swimming. The admiral celled for volunteers, and among those who sprung forward was his own cabi boy, a vigorous, handsome lad of eighteen. He had been a cobbler's apprentice, and had ran away to sea.
"What can you do, my fearless lad?"

asked Admiral Narborough.
"I can swim, sir," replied the youth "and if I'm shot I can be easier spared

than any one else."
That answer, with the look that a companied it, settled the question. In another minute or two, with the order in his mouth, the lad swam out of sight, into the dense smoke of the battle, followed by the cheers of the crew. He brought the reserve fleet into action in time, gave his country another victory, and won for himself a lieutenant's con mission. His remains now lie in Westmineter Abbey, with a monument over them bearing the name of Admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel.

A Wheeling (W. Va.) telegram says In the District Court of the United States, sitting here to-day, Judge Jackton entered a decree which is of the utmost importance to investors in what are called "Wild lands" within the boundaries of this State. The case was that of Joseph Duffner, of Cleveland, Ohio, against D. D. T. Farnsworth, ex-Governor of this State, and some forty other citizens, many of them of high standing. The facts as recited in the decree and accompanying papers show that on May 24, 1883, the defendant larnswo th and those associated with him made a contract with Duffner, in which they agreed to transfer to him 40,000 acres of land in Upshur to him 40,000 acres of land in Upshur county for the sum of \$15,000. A deed was duly made on the 12th of the following May and Duffner handed over lowing May and Duffner handed over the sum of \$15,000. A deed was duly made on the 12th of the following May and Duffner handed over the sum of \$15,000. A deed the sum of \$ the money. When the purchaser came to take possession of his property he ran against a suag in that it was already in the hands of farmers and settlers, who successfully maintained their claims to the land, and in the subsequent proceedings it transpired that Farnsworth and others had no title to the property they had sold. Duffner tried to get his mency back but signally failed. they had sold. Duffner tried to get his money back, but signally failed, and then brought suit in the Federal court. The decree entered to-day awards the plaintiff a total of about \$28,000, with interest and costs. An appeal has been taken to the Suprame Court of the United States.

A SHARPER

HIS MODE OF WORK WITH CHEEK FOR CAPITAL.

How a Young Broker Established a Business that He Suddenly Abandoned.

A Boston (Mass ) special says : Hy-man Borovsky has left No. 98 Salem street, going no one knows where. He leaves behind a memory that only cash

deposits can deface.

Hyman has too brothers in this coun try-one in Philadelphia and one is New York. About three years ago the brother now living in Philadelphia-Simon by name —was living in Boston and was doing business on Harove Hyman was in Europe, an was dissatisfied with his lot there; so ofter he had read until he was tired of is brother Simon's success, he can Eeston and started out in the ped-

He does not seem to have succeeded very well however, and was soon looking for something e'se to do. When Farris Goldberg statied a furnishing code store at No. 98 Salem street Hy can wrote to him and asked if he could of make use of a cood clerk. Mr. foldberg had knowe Hyman, thought was straight in every particular, and took him into his employ. The silary was 8' a week cash and board and lodging. Besides this Hyman had the vilege of helping himself to collars and neckties when necessary.

CEPTO CALTURED HYMAN. Thus things went on smooth'v untiast April, when Hyman went to New York on his vaction. When he re-turned he announced that he had be come engaged to a New York belle during his short stay there. Mr. Gold-berg thought that he would soon ward noce pay, and not being able to nore said so to his clerk, and advised im to look for a more lucrative posi-

He then went to New York to work ip some scheme. When he returned arnio went to No. 98 Salem at rect and told Mr. Goldberg that he had en paged as agent for some banks and exchange houses in New York. Among them were the German-American Bank ing Company, of No. 78 Canal street, and the house of W. Wolff, on Grand street. He asked his old employer for desk room in his store, which request was granted. Mr. Goldberg had entire confidence in his old clerk and was glid to do all he could for him. He even refused to accept any reat for the nse of Hyman's extemporized office.
The young broker commenced opera

tions last May. He hung a sign out over the window that read: "Starudip tickets. Drafts and money orders. H. Borovsky. In the centre of these attractive words

was painted in red and black an image of one of the steamers for which be was supposed to sell tiekets. His trade gradually increased, the customers be serg began to think that perhaps h simself had made a mistake in his call

SOME DUSSIAN DUSINESS.

Finally, one day there dropped into he office of the movey exchanger a He had come over to the country, leaving a family and a mort-gaed homestead behind. After working hard be had seven up several hundred dollars, which, added to the amount loaned him by his friends here, nade up the \$700 necessary to canthe debt that had hung like a black cloud over the heads of himself an dear ones for years. He wanted to get Hyman to change this into Russian money in some form or other so that it could be sent, and yet he hardly dared trust the almost unknown broker. Hy an did not want to mice this ch and applied to his old employer for recommendations. These the unsus-picious Mr. Goldberg gave. He did more. He signed his name as security

Liyuan told Mr. Goldberg last Monday that he was going to Salem t transact some business. Toward th end of the week a card came to th store reldressed to the broker. M. Goldberg read it, and found to h Then he suspected something, telegraphed at once to the ban New York and learned that Hyman has carried on no transactions with the or some time, and that no amount o \$700 had been received there to be sent

SYMPATHY, BUT NO SATISFACTION. When this leaked out the creditors great and small, came around looking for satisfaction. All they and get was a sympathizing shake of the hand from Mr. Goloberg.

True to his promise, though he might have slipped through the losse contract made with the Russen, Mr. Goldberr paid the \$700, the largest part in cash and the rest in notes payable monthly. How much the nissing young bo dler owes is not known, but it probly amounts to several thousand do No one has any idea of his where

the Area and Population of Europe

General Strelbitski, who was selected by the International Statistical Congress, held at Tue Hague, to prepare report upon the area and number of in habitants in the different countries Europe, Las completed his labors, the Europe, t.s. completed his hato, the gist of them being that the total area of Europe is 6,233,060 square miles, of which 3,423,485 square miles belong to Russia, 391,000 to Austria-Hungary, 328,000 to Germany, 333,485 to France, 212,810 to S, ain, 281,615 to Sweden, 203,375 to Norway, 196,615 to Great Britain and Ireland, 180,310 to Italy, 163,350 to Ireland, 180,310 to Italy, 163,350 to Turkey in Europe and Bosnia, 88,810 to Deimark, 82,125 to Roumania, 55, 390 to Portugal, 40,435 to Greece, 30, 375 to Servia, 25,875 to Switzerland, 20,265 to Holland, and 18,430 to Bel-20,265 to Holland, and 15,456 to Better Line. The Russian Empire in Europe alone covers more than half of the whole continent, embracing the Kingdom of Poland, the Grand Duchy of Finland, and part of the Caucasus. Russia also stands far in advance of all the other national research to her promission. tions in respect to her population, which is given by General Strelbitsk at 93,000,000, the countries which come next being the German Empire (47,200,000), Austria-Hungary (39,900,000), France (38,300,000), Great Britain and Ireland (37,200,000), Italy (30,000, 000), Spain (16,900,000), Switzerland (7,900,000), Belgium (5,850,000), Roumania (5,400,000), Turkey in Europe (4,700,000), Sweden (4,700,000), Holland and Portugal (4,400,000 each), Denmark (2,190,000), Servia (2,000,000), and Norway (1,960,000). The density of the population is very different, for while Belgium has 201 inhabitants to the square kilometer (five eighths of a mile), Holland, 133; Great Britain and and Norway, 6. But the population of Russia is in reasing at the rate of 1,250,000 a year, and in half a century it will, at this rate, exceed 150,000,000.

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican gives this account of the well-known poem "Antony and Cleopatra," which was written in 1858 ty General William H. Lytle. He says: "A literary friend of General Lytle (he was then major-general of militia for the Southern district of Ohio) was walking along the street in Cincinnatione day when some one slapped him

on the back. Turning he saw Lytle, who was then under the influence of liquor and who said to him: 'I say, G.—, I have perpetrated a poem and I want your opinion of it. Come in and hear it. They accordingly repaired to Lytle's room, and over a couple of 'brandies'
Lytle recited his 'Antony and Cleopatra.' Having a full, deep, rich voice, and being an excellent elecutionist, he

recited the poem in a way that en-chanted his friend, who was lavish in his praises of it. His enthusiasm both surprised and delighted Lytle, who said: Why, G. I am glad you think well of it, for I was afraid to send it for publication until I had somebody's opinion of it. The fact is, I wrote it last night when I was tight.' He with some friends, and, returning to volume of Shakspesre. Happening to open it at the play of 'Antony and Geopatra,' the first words that met his eyes were those of Antony's dyin speech, 'I am dying, Egypt, dying treek by the words, and under the in spiration of the moment, he seized a en and scribbled off the poem.

(For the Dispatch To the Democracy of Richmond. On next Thursday the primary elec-tion will be held to select four Demo eratic condidates for the Legislature to make our success in the general election, which will take place on the

th of November, a sure thing, it is it portant that a very large vote be polled in the primary. The effect of this will be encourage our party friends to pat orth more determined efforts to carry he general election, and it will have a epressing and discomfitting effect upon or enamies. Let every true Demo-rat, then, feel that it is his imperative luty to vote in the primary. Why, let ne ask, should any Democrat at this operant juncture feel that it is the uty of other Democrats to do that hich he will not do himself? The den is absurd. No intelligent, tru-atrict will entertain it for a moment. Democrats of Richmond, you have i

your power to save your city fro Inhone delegation in the next Legisla ure and probably to save you rota being misrepresented by Mahon in the United States Senate. This con deration of itself ought to be sufficie to nerve the heart and energize the ef forts of every Democrat to ascure a

Democrats of Eichmond, you have it in your power to prevent our beautiful and prosperous city, with its immensional varied resources and interests from falling into the hands of an i'l't rate, ignorant, irresponsible monere borde, who would bur the wheels of her progress, bring shaue, loss and prise and regret to every true Democrat and well-wisher throughout the Com monwealth. I repeat, it is in your power to prevent so terrible a c 'amity from befalling your city. Will you do
it? Or will you, through supineness,
wait retil it is too late—unt? an overwhelming and crashing realization of the intelerable even that shall comopen you, like a floo . awaken you t consciousness of your gross and criminal neglect of a monly, portune and critical moment? I a are that it is only necessary to co your attention strongly and publicly t the dangers which imminently threate is to make every Democrat do his an

"Once more to the breach, dear

hiends—once more."

Mongon Wand, Iwo Royal Families.

It would be difficult to imagine : greater contrast in the moral at so-othere of two families than the which subsisted about the year 1779 said that " the imperial family differed but little from that of an ordinary mid even to stermness, by the firm hand of the impress-Queen—" imposse Mag-natine," as Veltaire calls her—it was a model of all the proprieties. Yet it may be surraised that by wielding such im-

t may, Marie Antomette assuredly did mde during childhood. The environ pents and besetting influences of he later home so far from showing any de-ference to the substantial dictates of morality were inspired by infinitely va-ried forms of impropriety. It would ndeed have been marvellous if decorme and flourished, except in mere show appearance, under the ungenial ascendancy of Louis XV. Such, then, were the diametrica"y opposite conditions of the home n which Marie Antoinette was narured and those which, in the year 1770 confronted her when, at the early age of fifteen, she entered the French court. The effects of such a change, so radical n all its phases, upon a vivacious and densure-seeking girl would, it is natural to infer, tend to impair early saluta-ry influences. That, for a few years, those influences suffered a partial celipse can hardly be questioned, but that they were never wholly obliterated is unques-tionable. Extravagance in dress, and an irordinate pursuit of frivolous enjoy-ments were the first symptoms of this emporary abertation. From many re orded instance the following remarks made by Maria Theresa to her daughter may be quoted: "People are conashion of your dress. They say that your hair from the roots stands tairty-six inches high, and that it is topped by p'umes and ribbons." This consure is often repeated, and was assuredly not undeserved. But the Empress h rdly seems to have taken sufficiently into account the exacting influence-then, as at all times-of the reigning

country between Bologna and Florence, Italy, to such an extent that travelling is dangerous, and the people are afraid to go about, even in daylight, unless armed with revolvers, daggers, and bludgeons. A countess, driving home to her country house with two menservants and three maids in the car riage with her, and an invalid daughter, was stopped and deprived of all her jewels and valuables, worth \$1,500, while the daughter was frightened into convulsions.

Among the Chauncy collection of autographs recently sold in England was the original warrant under which Bunyan was arrested for the third time and imprisoned for six months, during which time he is said to have written the first part of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The warrant is dated "March 4, 1674-5," and is signed by twelve justices, six of whom were members of Parlisment, and three of whom had Parliament, and three of whom had originally committed him for the previous twelve years' imprisonment. Bunyan in it is described as a "tynker."

Verdi the composer is said to be He has attended himself to all the de-tails of construction. He wears a large Panama hat when he strolls over his estate in the morning, and usually reaches the hospital by dawn. He also breeds horses, which are said to be developing into good racing stock. In the garden of his villa is a monument over the body of a favorite dog, with the inscription, "To a True Friend." All the peasants around Sant Agata know him and greet him affectionately as his modest carriage passes. BETHLEHEM'S STAR.

The Astronomical Aspects of Its Return-What Tycho Brahe Saw.

(Boston Advertiser.) One of the popular questions of the pe and an observatory rises to aplain that he has just seen this parlar luminary, and his statement ar they cannot have further information. and others with pen in hand proffer vas soid, has appeared at about even in be former gives 1891.

The inference is deemed irresistible that it will reappear within four years from this time and suddenly. Every inusual flicker in the sky is accord ngly hailed by expectant and ambi ous astronomers as the first scintil tions of the marvellous return, and onconced promptly, so that in case in "prophetic soul" has not misled im he will be recognized as the emient rediscoverer.

The appearance of A. D. \$45 and A. D. 1264 were vaguely recorded in the then low condition of astronomical cience. But in the year 1572 the renowned Tycho Brahe was in his prime and he wrote out a long and carefully prepared description of the phenome non. In strictness he was not the dis coverer, but his contemporary villagers n the place in Denmark where his ob ervatory was situated. The circum inners are thus related :

"The appearance of the star of 1572 was so sudden that Tycho Brahe reurning one evening from his laborators to his dwelling house was surprised to find a group of country people gazing at the star which he was sure aid not exist half an hour before. This was the star in question. It was as bright as Sirius and continued to ineresse until it surpassed Jupiter, and when brightest it was visible at midday. It began to diminish in December the same year, and in March, 1574, had

in appeared. In a standard work on astronomy Tycho Brahe's own description of the star is given in a condensed way as folows: "The star lasted from Novem er, 1572, to Murch, 1574, or seventeen months. It was brighter than Sirius, and rivalled Venus. Its color was successively white, yellow, red, and white again, and it remained stationary all the while in the position which it occupied

As remarked above, the intervals of Le previous recorded appearances we 208 and 319 years, the mean of which divegarding the traction, is 311 years The elepsed period of 945 years, which fixes the first date of record, is diviside into three equal periods of 315 years, thus corresponding in the initia-tion of the series with the beginning of the Christian era. Azithmetically, and upon the basis of data so accepted, it is therefore demonstrated to the satisaction of many minds that we have

here the scriptural star of Bethlehem The secount of that star is contained n the Book of Matthew. The state eent is that in the days of Herod the King there came wise men from the east to Je usalem, saying, Where is he that is born hing of the Jews? for we lave seen his star in the east and are ome to worship him. Herod hearing of this assembled the chief priests and cribes to consult with them as to where by ancient prophecy, Christ should be born. The response of those assembled was that it should be in Bethlebem of

statement is somewhat difficult to make. The map shows that Bethlehem is about five miles from Jerusalem and nearly due south. The statement scens to require that the star visible in the east either had previously, or upon the going forth of the wise men, expend a place on or near the meridian gained a place on or near the meridian. From that position it might miracu-lously, though not astronomically, go before them in a southerly direction. To account for the star's standing still over a particular stable in Bethlehem is

also astronomically difficult.

Difficulties in the way of identifying the star seen by Tycho Brahe with the star described in Scripture arise from other than purely astronomical grounds. It is within the knowlege of all readers that scriptural accounts of marvellous events do not in general omit peculia and striking details in the event wit-nessed; and it is certainly an exception to this rule, if the star referred to 'n Matthew were "white, yellow, red, and white again," as described on its re-appearance by Tycho Brahe, that it was not made a matter of original mention It is to be considered that Brahe's means of observation were no better than those of the original observers, the telescope not having been invented at the date of his record. But the main difficulty as a matter of resoning is this—that if the star has regularly reappeared at intervals of about 315 years since the beginning of the

difficulty is not avoided by saying that ace. Stars of qui's recent date might loubtless be identified by the spec-

There is no astronomical difficulty phenomena:

"Temporary stars are those which appear from time to time in different parts of the heavens blazing forth with extraordinary lusts and, after remaining awhile apparently immovable, have died away and left no trace. Such is the star which, suddenly appearing some time about the year 125 B. C., and which was visible in the daytime, very basy over a new hospital he is building, which has cost him \$12,000 and has ten beds ready for patients. He has attended himself to all the deduction of the has attended himself to all the deduction on record. Such, too, is the star which appeared A. D. 389 in Aquike, remaining for three weeks as bright as Venus and disappearing entirely. In 945, 1264 and 1572 brilliant stars appeared in the region of the heavens between In the region of the heavens between Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and from the imperfect accounts we have of the places of the two earlier as compared with that of the last, which was well determined, as well as from the tolerably near co-incidence of the intervals of their appearance, we may suspect

ONE OF THE POPULAR QUESTIONS OF THE PERIOD.

" tod is about what is called the "Star of Bethlehem." Every now and then a man possessing or having control of a pears in the newspapers. This sets orrespondents agog to inquire why rious information and conjecture on the subject. The Star of Bethlehem, it tervais of a little more than 300 years. It appeared of record in the years 945, 1264, and 1572. The interval between the first two dates is 319 years, and the next interval is 308 years. The latter figure added to 1572 gives 1880, and

Herod then called his wise men into his counsels and desired that they should seek out this child that he also might come and worship him, and the record is that when the wise men had beard the King "they departed; and lo the star which they saw in the east went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was. When they saw the star they rejoiced with

exceeding great joy."

An astronomical paraphrase of the

Christian era it must, on astronomical grounds, have had a similar periodity in the ages prior to that date. The question arises why that particu-lar appearance should betoken or certify to anything more of the supernaon that occasion the star ceased to move west when at or near the meridianpoint and began to move south. Stars that appeared in former centuries can only be identified with those seen now by their position or their motion in

in the proposition that a billiant star suddenly appeared at the date of the beginning of our era, and, having vanished, again appeared after three centuries or more. Sir John Herschel makes the following remarks on this

them to be one and the same star, with

a period of 312 or perhaps 156 years." Authoritative works on astronomy give account of other like phenomena In 1604 a new star appeared in the con-stellation Serpentarius, which is in the southern sky. It was nearly as bright as Venus. On April 28, 1848, another appeared in the same constellation. In 1670 one appeared in Chrus, and in the same constellation the same or another appeared in 1876. In:1886 one appeared in Corona, which was of the brightness of the pole star. In December, 1885, a star shone forth suddenly and brilliantly in the constellation of Orion and disappeared within a brief period. That of constellation scr-pentarius in 1604 lasted twelve months or more, and that of Cygnus in 1670 two years. The star described by Tycho Brahe was in Cassiopeia, which is in the northern sky, but a long ways from Corona and Cygnus, which are also in the northern sky. Orion is nearly on the equator. As all stars, excepting the pole star, have an apparent motion from east to west, there is nothing technically faulty in describing any o the temporary stars as a star se the east, though in popular speech such a phrase would be understood to mean ar the place of sunrise.

It may be observed that Tycho Brahe, in saying that the star be saw remained stationary all the while in the position which it occupied when discovered," and Sir John Herschel in saving that the stars of the class be de cril ed "remain awhile apparently im vable," do not mean what the of Matthew signifies in saving the sta here mentioned "came and stood over where the young child was." What the estronomers learn is that the staemains fixed, with reference to its pootion among the neighboring stars.
On the whole, in regard to the ore

nt period of expectancy, the ments of the case may be summoned up by a quotation from Shakspeare :

What's in a name? That which we call By any other name wo." I she'll as st The periodical visitor, if it shall return during or before the year 1891, will be as significant and cur ons an object ocularly if called in bonor of him who accurately described it, the Star of Tycho Brahe, as if called the Star of Pethlehem

At Stockport, England, a few day ago a man named Johnson was bauted before a magistrate on the complain. of a woman who said that he was husband who had deserted her and b baby twenty-seven years ago. The baby-a buxom lass-was in court, and after the man had admitted the truth of the woman's story he was introduced to his daughter. The man had another wife and a large family at Stockport. He was sentenced to pay ten shillings a week to his first wife.

Lieutenant Hovgaard, the Arctic traveller who made the northeast passage with Nordenskjold, is already preparing for his expedition to East Greenland next summer. His ambilious purpose is, if possible, to complete the exploration of the northeast coast, join his discoveries with those of Lock wood, and thus finally determine the outlines and extent of the great island. He also hopes to ascertain if there is any trath in the story told by East coast natives that far north a strait runs clear across Greenland, cutting i into two islands. If there is any truth in this report, the western end of the strait must join Melville bay, whose shore line is very imperfectly known. The London Court Journal says that

at a dinner given recently by a young American millionaire, after the had displayed immense sums in bank notes and many costly gems, "he gave his leg a smart tap with a knife, when it emitted a sweet, soft, ringing tone which fell pleasantly on the ear, and said: 'That, my friends, is made of virgin California gold, and the garter is of diamonds of the first water.' The verified the fact as he rolled up hi trowsers." On which the Court Jour-nal naively remarks: "The hero of Monte Christo must take a back seat. So must the champion liar of the western continent. A millionaire with a leg of virgin California gold goes a little beyond the best American record. If the Court Journal meant that the knife, and not the leg, was of gold, it ought to have said so.



Dishes, Glassware, Windows, YOUNG GIRLS? WASHING and STARCHING Y mly article that can be good body and beaut is cold) to give a good body and beaut gioss; insist on your Pringgist or Grocer angli for you. 19 & 25c. E. S. Wells, Jersey Conglit for you.

ROUGHON CORNS for hard or soft Corns

R. E. LEE CAMP, No. 1, C. V., RICHMOND, VA., September 26, 1887. THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE having been appointed to raise the nucesary funds to defray the expenses of the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the equestrian statue of General Robert E Lee, on the 27th of October next, respectfully arge the public spirited citizens of Richmond to LIBE-RAILY SUBSCRIBE when called on by either of the sub-committees which have been appointed to make collections, and if any one-should be overlooked to promptly forward his or her subscription to either member of the Finance Committee or to the State Bank of Virginia.

R. E. BLANKENSHIP, Chairman, THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEE

JOHN S. ELLETT, Chairman, D. SMITH REDFORD, L. L. BASS, T. H. ELLETT, GEORGE A. AINSLIE, JOHN MAXWELL, JOSEPH C. DICKERSON.

PRUNKS FOR LADIES, GENTLE-MEN, and the young folks preparing fo carding-school, &c. VALUES, SATCHELS, CLUBS,

RAILROAD BAGS, &c., Black, Russet, Olive, and Nut-Brown Alligator, Orange, Brown, and Russett Grain-Leather, and Natural Seal. The finest line of these goods ever shown South. J. A. GRIGG.

Pace Block. DRINTING-PRESS AND FOLD-ERS FOR SALE.

perfecting machine, we offer for sale 1 DRUM-CYLINDER PRESS,

with bed 32x47 inches; in good order and made

Address THE DISPATCH COMPANY

Absolutely Pure.

powders. Sold only in cans. ROYALBAKING POWDER COMPANY, 108 Wall street, Ne Nork. no 18-dawly

DRESSMAKING.

A FTER I RETURN FROM NEW A FIRST REPORT FROM ARM
A York will open the full insinces on the
15th OF OCTOBER in the reoms over Foundteen, Frice & Cole new store, Fifth Excet between Broad and times. Will be prepared to
make DRESSES AND WRAPS in all the latest
novelies. Orders to be done immediately on
my return can be left at 204 west Clay street or
312 east Cary street.

MISS HETTIE BRIGGS.

se 11,18,25,0c2,9,12

RAILROAD LINES.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC BALLROAD, Schmints commencing MAY 15, 1807—scatera standard

(inne: 7:25 A. M., leaves Byrd-Street station daily stops only at Ashland, Junction Miliford, and Fredericksburg Scouter to Washington, Leaves Washington for New York at 11:4 A. M.

Washington for New York at 11:07 A. M., leaves Ryrd-Street station delly except Stunday. Leaves Washing ton for New York at 4:09 P. M., also by limited at 2:29 P. M., also by limited at 2:29 P. M., leaves Byri-Street station daily. Sleepor to New York.

10:29 A. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily Sleepor from New York.

2:29 P. M., sarrives at Byrd-Street station daily stops at Fredericksburg, Milford. and Jourdion. Sleepor from Washington.

9:15 P. M., arrives at Byrd-Street station daily except Sunlay.

ASHLAND TRAINS.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

ASHLAND TRAINS.

4:00 P. M., accommodation leaves Bread Street station; arrives at Ashland et 5 P. M.

6:04 P. M., leaves Elba; arrives at Ashland at Eith P. M.

8:55 A. M., accommodation, arrives at Bread Street station; leaves Ashland at Spid A. M.

5:59 P. M., arrives at Eiths; leaves Ashland at 50:14 P. M.

C. A. TAYLOR, General Ticket Agent.

Z. T. D. Mywas, General Superintendent. CHESAPEARE AND OHIO ROUTE

SEPTEMBER 11, 1887. S:40 A. M. for Newport Naws, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, dally except Sun fort, and Nerfolk, daily except Sunday,
19:10 A. M. Through and Local Mail to all points West. Sleepers Cliffer Perge to Louisville and St. Louis, except Sunday.
4:00 P. M. for Newport News, Old Point, and Norfolk, except Sunday.
4:00 P. M. for Newport Sunday.
6:00 P. M. for Louisville, Cincinnait, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Deleans — Fast Express — with through Polibanas daily, Only route running Pullmans West from Hichmend.
8:00 A. M. Sundays only, for Newport News Col Point and Norfolk.
ARRIVE IN ELEMONIC.

ARRIVE IN ECCHMOND; Charlottesville Accommodation ex-Sate A. M. Charloitesville Accommodation except Sunday.

11:05 A. M. from Nortoik, old Point, and Newport News, except Sunday.

2:50 P. M. from Coal points and the West, except Sunday.

6:35 P. M. from Coal points and the West, except Sunday.

6:35 P. M. from Coal points and the West, except Sunday.

6:36 A. M. 1

2:10:90 A. M. 1

2:18 P. M.

47 4:40 P. M.

48 7 8:00 P. M.

57 Fast Express—daily.

Depot: Seventeenth and Broad Streets.

Tickets at 1000 Main street and at the depot.

H. W. FULLER,

WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM, Second Vice-Prest.

dent. 32 1 8:00 A. M.

34 8:05 A. M.

35 1 8:00 A. M.

36 8:55 A. M.

37 8:00 A. M.

48 8:14 A. M.

49 10:00 A. M.

40 24:8 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 4:00 P. M.

42 4:00 P. M.

43 1 8:00 P. M.

44 8:05 A. M.

45 8:05 A. M.

46 8:05 A. M.

47 4:00 P. M.

48 1 8:05 A. M.

48 8:05 A. M.

49 10:00 A. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 4:00 P. M.

42 8:05 A. M.

48 8:05 A. M.

49 10:00 A. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 4:00 P. M.

42 4:00 P. M.

43 1 8:05 P. M.

44 8:05 A. M.

45 8:05 A. M.

46 8:05 A. M.

47 4:00 P. M.

48 1 P. M.

48 1 P. M.

49 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 P. M.

42 P. M.

43 P. M.

44 P. M.

45 P. M.

45 P. M.

46 P. M.

47 A.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

49 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 P. M.

42 P. M.

43 P. M.

44 P. M.

45 P. M.

46 P. M.

47 A.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

49 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 P. M.

42 P. M.

43 P. M.

44 P. M.

45 P. M.

46 P. M.

47 A.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

48 P. M.

49 P. M.

40 P. M.

40 P. M.

41 P. M.

41 P. M.

42 P. M.

42 P. M.

43 P. M.

44 P. M.

45 P. M.

45 P. M.

46 P. M.

47 A.

48 P. M.

48 P.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS. OLD DOMINION STEAM-

FOR NEW YORK Steamers leave Exchanged EVERY TO ASDA of FRIDAY at 3 P. M., and SUNDAY at high water.
Seathers leave New York for Richmend vis
Norfolk EVERY TLESDAY, THURSDAY, and
SATURDAY at 3P, M.
Passenger accommodations unsortained.
Cabin fare to New York on James-river
route (tochriling mesis and berth).
Round-trip tiesets limited to thirty days
after date of issue.
Steerage, with substatence.
500
Steerage, without substatence.
500
Catin fare via Chesapeake and Ohlo ratiroad.

nation tare on Chesapeake and Ohlo rali-road.

Cakin fare to Richmond and Petersburg 10 38 Tickets can be obtained at A. W. Garbery, 100 Main street; Chesapeake and Ohlo and Richmond and Petersburg depoles, and at com-Freights forwarded and through bills of lading

Freights forwarded and through bills of lading basted for points beyond New Yors.

Freight received daily until 6 F. M.
Mainfrest cheed on satting days one near be fore departure.

Passengers can leave New York Thursday and Saturday at 8 F. M. by the Newport News steamer and service at Richmond by the Chesapeake and Ohio twish the next day at 6:15 F. M., Passengers leaving Richmond on MONDAYS, THESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway (via Newport News) at 4 F. M., and by Richmond and Petersburg railroad (same days) at 10:39 A. M., will make connection at NORFOLK with Steamer leaving those days. days) at 10:49 A. M., will make connection at NORFOLK with steamer leaving those days. SAILINUS THIS WEEK.
WYANOBE, Captain JENNEY, FRIDAY. September 20th, at 3 o'clock P. M., ROANOKE, Captain COUCH, SUNDAY, October 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., SUNDAY, October 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., DAY, October 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M., GEORGE W. ALLEIN & CO., Agents, No. 1201 Main street, and Combany's wharf, Rocketts.

TIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANYS

JAMES-RIVER LINE

FOR OLD POINT, NONSOLE, PORTSMOUTH,
NEW PORT NEWS, CLAREMONT,
AND JAMES-RIVER LAND. AND ONLY DIRECT ROUTE WITHOUT TRANSPER OR CHANGE OF ANY KIND,

CONNECTIONS:
At OLD POINT closely with all lines for Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York same afternoor:
At NORFOLK with evening trains for Virginia Beach and Grean View.
At NEW PORT NEWS for Smithheld, Va.;
And at CLAREMONT with the Atlanto and Danville ralivoid for Waverly, Hibseford, &c., ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.

JAMES RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
GREAT TOURIST LINS.
ZAMESTOWN, DUTCH GAP, AND WARSCENERY.
CHEAPEST HOUTE.
RATES MUCH LESS THAN HALF CHARGED
BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS.
The elegant and test steemer
ARIEL,
[carrying United States Mail.]
CAPTAIN DEVO.
Leaves Richmond every
MONDAY. WEDNESDAY AND PRIDAY at ?
A. M. (BROAD-STEERT CARS CONNECT IN
FULL TIMES for above-named places, arriving
at Olf Point, and Norfols about
5:30 P. M. Houlding, the steamer heaves Norfolk, Olf Point, and Newport News on algenate days, striving at Richmond about 5 P. M.
Through tickets to above-named points on
sale on steamer and at Garbor's Agency, 1600
Main street. Baggange checked through.
STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY

STATE-ROOMS ENGAGED FOR DAY OR NIGHT.

FREIGHT.

Freight received daily for Norfolk, Portamouth, Smithfield, Hampton, Old Point, Waverly, and Hicksford, Va.; Washington, D. C.; Newberne, Washington, and Tarboro', N. C.; all stations on Atlantic and Danville railroad, Seaboard and Roanoke railroad, Norfolk Southern railroad, and Eastern North Carolina generally; also, for Rastern Shore of Virginia and all regular landings on the James and Rappahannock rivers, at LOWEST RATES, and through bills issued. I. B. TATUM, Superintendent, my 26 No. 1117 Main street and Rocketts DHILADELPHIA, RICH-

STRAMSHIP COMPANY.

RAILROAD LINES. THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN RICHMOND AND ALLEGRANT SCHEDULB OF TRAINS IN ASPRCT JULY 20, 1007. TWO DAILY TRAINS (EXCEPT SUNDAY) RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG

Through Mall mode'rm Express, | Leave | Richmond | 10:25 A M | 3:45 P M | 6:50 P M | Arrive | Scottsville | 1:08 A M | 7:45 P M | 12:97 A M | Lynchburg | 3:35 P M | 1:30 A M | Lynchburg | 3:35 P M | 5:35 A M | Lexingbon | 6:30 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:42 A M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:50 P M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | 7:50 P M | Cuffon Forge | 7:50 P M | Cuffon For

ARRIVE RICHMOND.
5:05 P. M. MAIL daily (except Sunday).
9:85 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except 9-35 A. M. ACCOMMODATION daily (except Standay).

7:30 A. M. NIGHT EXPRESS daily (except Monday).

Sunday accommodation between Richmond and Scottsville leaves Richmond 8:00 A. M., arrives returning 7:15 P. M.

Express train connects at Lynchburg with train for stations west of Balcoup Fails.

No. 3 will run through on Saturday to Natural Bridge, stopping at all stations for flag, acriving at Natural-Bridge station at 11:45 P. M.

No. 4 (accommodation beaves Natural-Bridge station on Mondays at 2:08 A. M., icopping for flag at all stations, arriving at Richmond at 9:35 A. M. Sleeping-car attacted to this train, and will be open for reception of pussengers at 8 P. M. Sundays.

CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS.

CONNECTIONS.

At Cliffon Force with Chesapeake and Oble railway for the South, West, and Northwest.

At Lynchburg with Nortok and Western railroad for all points South, Southeast, and Southwest, and Virginia Midland railway for all points North and South.

At Richmond with Associated Railways for all points in the South, and Richmond, Frederickeburg and Potemac railroad for the North.

At Lexington with Baltimore and Ohio railroad, making close connections at Harper's Ferry to and from Pittsburgh and the West, also to points North and East.

Sleeping-care Lynchburg to Memphis, New Orleans, and Little Rock.

Trains marked 4 daily (except Sunday). Tickets sold to all points Offices: 715 cast Main street, 1000 Main, and at Richmond and Alleghany depot, Eighth and Canal streets.

JOHN R. MACMURDO, (mh. 31 General Passenger and Express Agent)

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAIL.

SCHEDULE IN SPEECT JULY 24, TWO DAILY TRAINS TO NORFOLK.

TWO DAILY TRAINS TO LYNCHBURG. LEAVE RICHMOND LEAVE RICHMOND
Daity, sia Richmond and Feteraburg railroad. Arrive at Peteraburg railroad. Arrive at Peteraburg 11:38 A. M.; leave Peteraburg 11:38 A. M. ally; arrive at Norfolk 2:25 F. M. Bally; arrive at Peteraburg 10:54 A. M. No. 3 leaves Peteraburg 10:54 A. M. No. 3 leaves Peteraburg 11:05 A. M. for Farmville.
Lynch burg, Roanoke, Bristol knowfile, and all points south and west. TEROUGH CAR TO LYNCHBURG.

TEROUGH CAR TO LYNCHBURG.

6:05 P. M. Dally, except Sanday, siz Richs mond and Petersburg size railroad, Arrive Petersburg 5:05 P. M.; leave Petersburg 5:05 P. M.; daily, arriving Norfolk 9:55 P. M. Through car Richmond to Norfolk.

6:05 P. M. Dally, except Sunday, size Richmond and Petersburg 6:59 P. M.; connecting with Train No. 1 leaving Petersburg at 7:25 P. M.; for Farmville, Lynchburg, Roanova, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanoora, and all polacs south and west.

PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR ACCOMMODA No. 1—Steeping-car from Petersourg to Bristel without change, and Lynchburg to Memphis without change.
No. 3—Lynchburg to New Orleans, and Roanske to Chattannopa without change.
Tickets, baggage-checks, and all information can be obtained at Richmond and Petersburg callroad depot and at A. W. Garberts, 1000 Main street.

General Passenger and Ticket Agont.
CHARLSAG, EDDY, Vice-President.
General office, Roanske, Va. 175

A TLANTIC COAST LINE.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD TIME-TABLE. Commencing SUNDAY, September 11, 1887, trains on this road will run as follows: TRAINS SOUTHWARD, No. Richmond. Petersburg. 31 | † 8:22 A. M. | 7:21 A. M. | Accommidation 6:56 A. M. 8:00 A. M. Sunday accomm dation Sunday accomm dation Sunday accomm modation Model A. M. 1:198 A. M. Trough train \* 2:48 P. M. 2:25 P. N. Sunday accom-dation P. M. 6:08 P. M. Sunday accom-modation factor p. M. 6:08 P. M. Accommodation

TRAINS NORTHWARD, 14 \* 6:85 A. M. 7:15 A. M. Past mail.
32 † 8:00 A. M. 8:34 A. M. Accommidation
46 8:24 A. M. 9:19 A. M. 12:16 P. M. Accommidation.
76 \* 5:12 P. M. 6:00 P. M. Accommidation.
48 6:24 P. M. 7:19 P. M. S:30 P. M. Accommidation.
26 † 7:49 P. M. 8:30 P. M. Accommidation.

"Daily, (Daily (except Sunday.) STOPPING-PLACES, Nos. 27 and 31 mare no stops, Nos. 23 and 78 stop only on algoral at Matchester and Chester, Nos. 31, 32, 35, 34, 35, 38, 45, and 46 will stop at all stations for parameters.

PULLMAN-CAR SERVICE.

On Trains Nos, 14 and 23 slooping-cars between New York and Tampa, Fin, (ria Jackson-ville.) On Train No. 27 sleeping-cars between Washington and Charleston, On Train No. 78 sleeping-cars between Jackson-ville and New York. THE ONLY ALL-RAIL LINE TO NORFOLE. LEAVE.

Richmond. '10:19 A. M. | Norfolk. 2:25 F. M. |
Richmond. 19:15 P. M. | Norfolk. 2:25 F. M. |
Norfolk. '8:10 A. M. | Richmond. 1:2:3 P. M. |
Norfolk. '14:15 P. M. | Richmond. 3:30 P. M. |

These trains also make close connections for Farmville, Lynchburg, and Southwestern points, and all stations on the Norfolk and Western railroad, except the 10:19 train. Passengers for points west of Petersburg should leave by the 10:30 train instead.

R. M. SULLY.
Superintendent. T. M. ZMERSON, General Passenger Agent. Sol. Haas, Trame Manager, au 20 RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG

TEROUGE ALL-RAIL FAST-PREIGHT LINE
TO AND PROM BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND
EASTERN AND WEST.
ERN CITIES, ONLY TWELVE HOURS BETWEEN MICE.
MOND AND BALTIMORE IN EACH
DIZECTION.

Correspondingly quick time to other points;
Through bills of lading issued at low rates.
C. A. TAYLOR,
General Freight Agent DIEDMONT AIR-LINE. RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILBOAD, SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH, PULLMAN SLEEPERS ON ALL NIGHT

Leave Richmond. 3:10 P. M. 2:20 A. M. Arrive Danville 8:17 P. M. 7:30 A. M. Arrive Salisbury 12.33 A. M. 11:20 A. M. Arrive Augusta. 9:15 P. M. 12:40 P. M. Arrive Augusta. 1:28 P. M. 10:40 P. M. Arrive Augusta. 1:28 P. M. 10:40 P. M. Arrive New Orleans 7:10 A. M. 7:20 P. M. Arrive Birmingham 8:55 P. M. 4:20 A. M. Arrive Rickeburg. 6:25 A. M. 7:25 P. M. Arrive Shreveport 4:20 P. M. 5:10 A. M.

BON AIR ACCOMMODATION - EXTENDED
TO AMELIA COURTHOUSE,†
Leave Richmond. 500 P. M
Arrive Bon Air. 525 P. M
Arrive Bon Air. 525 P. M
Leave Amelia Courthouse. 725 P. M
Leave Amelia Courthouse. 726 A. M

JORK-RIVER LINE-DAILY (VIA Y ORK-RIVER LINE—DAILY
WEST POINT; EXCEPT SUNDAY.
The tavortic route to Baltimore. The steers on this line are models of beauty, elegan and comfort. Leave Richmond 32:00 P. M.
5 P. M., arrive Baltimore 8:00 A. M.; is Baltimore 5 P. M., arrive Richmond 9 A. M.
Fare Richmond to Baltimore: First class
The York-River Line affords superior adviages to the business world in enabling it to leave Richmond near the close of the 4 transactions and arrive at Baltimore sarly; morning, after having enjoyed a deligh night's rest, free from the dust and hold railway travel.
WEST FOINT ACCOMMODATION.